The White Democrats.

Now that MATTHEWS has finally been re jected by the Senate, we commend to Mr. CLEVELAND a careful study of his own letter to the Senate, with which he sent MAT-THEWS'S name before that body for the second time. "I have ventured," he said, confessing a desire to cooperate in tendering to our colored fellow citizens just recognition and the utmost good faith, to again submit this nomination."

As for tendering good faith, of course is the only sort of faith that should ever be tendered to anybody. But in this idea of "just recognition" Mr. CLEVELAND gives a most vicious kick to the doctrine of civil service reform, although perhaps he did not think of it, and puts himself squarely on a Democratic platform. Having once accepted the principle of political appointment for the sake of recognition, what bars the way to a general recognition of the Democratic party? In this instance Mr. CLEVELAND has recognized a black man, but the fact that the majority of Democrats are white should not prevent them

from being recognized too.

If Mr. CLEVELAND will show the same courage to face the Mugwumps for the sake of the white Democrats as he has shown for the blacks, he will prove himself a wiser and s more Democratic politician than he appears at present.

Give the white Democrats a fair show.

Not Right Yet.

Mr. JOHN PATON, a banker, does not seem to have made the boundary lines of the labor world any clearer by his lecture before the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday. He allowed the right to strike, but denied the right to order other men to strike too.

That depends wholly upon the rules of the society to which the strikers belong. If they empower the head of the society, such as the Master Workman of 49, for example, to order out all its members, he has a right to do as he thinks fit, and, though other people in or out of the society may not like it, when he orders them out, out they should go or resign. Tosay that Mr. Quinn hasn't a right to order them to strike is the same as saying that they had no right to agree to obey his orders.

When it comes to a question of rights, the simplest statement is that of a Maine statesman last fall at Sebago Lake, "One man's rights," said the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, end where another man's rights begin. If any one man wants to give another power over him, he has a perfect right to do it, and the other man has a right to use it.

Whether the boss Knight of Labor in New York has used his power wisely or not of late is another question. In dis cussing this it must be remembered that what Mr. Quinn does now, by his own testimony, is not chiefly to benefit the striker of the day, but to ultimately break down our laws and make a new social system, that of State socialism, wholly and radically different from what we have now. His method for getting it seems to be to raise such a rumpus in the laboring world that the present system will be given up in despair and another, socialism, adopted in place of it, and then Mr. OUINN, and we believe the Knights of Labor as an organization, think we will be happier than we are now.

Another fact is that a good many peo ple among those popularly known as capitalists hope for the same thing as the Knights of Labor, although they are the first to resent such a concerted and troublesome interruption with their ways of business as we have lately had before us. But prove of both Mr. Quinn's methods and do not attempt to coerce people outside of should be regarded with philosophy rather than with anger.

Prospects of the Parnell Amendment.

The speech in which Mr. PARNELL on Monday advocated his proposed amendment to the address proves that the telegraphed reports imputing to him physical disablement for the duties of leadership were, as we assumed, unworthy of belief. It was a long speech and singularly strong in the calm and wise adjustment of its positions to the practical objects of reconciling British public opinion to the plan of campaign and building up an opposition majority in Parliament. There was reason a month ago to apprehend that a large fraction of the Gladstonians might openly denounce Mr. DILLON's method of relieving Irish tenants from the ruinous consequences of coercion by a transfer of their rents to trustees. The silence maintained upon the subject by Mr. GLADSTONE himself was indicative of disapproval, and seemed to authorize a division of opinion and of action among his followers. It is probable that noman except Mr. PARNELL could have prevailed on the ex-Premier to support an amendment which, although framed with studious moderation, yet undoubtedly commits its defenders to a qualified endorsement of the plan of campaign, as being an expedient to which the Irish tenantry were driven by the Ministry's refusal to shield them from

It was a noteworthy incident that one of the Conservative speakers who followed Mr. PARNELL could find no fault with the amendment offered by the Irish leader, and manifested an intention to vote for it. That there is a home rule element in the Conservative party is known from the published opinions of such men as Lord CARNABYON and Mr. W. B. BLUNT, and it is a fact that some Tory members of the present House, including Mr. JENNINGS, gave certain pledges to the Home Rulers at the general election of 1885. If these and the determined adherents of Lord RAN-DOLPH CHURCHILL would but follow the example of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and refrain from taking part in the approach ing division, the Government might find

teelf in a grave predicament. With every Tory member present and voting against the PARNELL amendment, the BALISBURY Government would still fall short by more than twenty votes of the 336 needed for a majority of two. If there should also be on one pretext or another a score of abstentions on the Tory side, Lord HARTING-TON would have to carry with him about two-thirds of the Liberal-Unionists in order to rescue the Cabinet from disaster. It is, indeed, very doubtful whether Lord Salis-BURY would consent to keep office, if he saw his Irish policy sustained by a majority of less than ten, for when six months ago this House of Commons came together, the Tory-Unionist coalition had an ostensible majority of upward of a hundred. In the face of such disheartening evidence of a decline in public confidence, Ministries have more than once resigned during the present century.

If Mr. GLADSTONE'S coming speech shall have the expected effect of railying all of the Liberals classed as Giadstonians, the fats of

the PARNELL amendment may turn on the action of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and those Unionist-Liberals who have for some time shown signs of wavering. There is nothing in the cautious language of the amendment to which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can object as requiring from him a recantation of his wellknown opinions, for no specific form of home rule is demanded, while the proposed substitution of substantial improvements in the Irish administration for useless and exasperating coercion is what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in and out of office has insisted on. Admitting, however, that the leader of the Birmingham Radicals might find it awkward to retract so soon his declaration of last September, that he would vote for no motion or neasure whose object was a replacement of Mr. GLADSTONE in power, we can see that even his refusal to take any part in the debate or the division might mean discomfiture to the Tory Government; for his absence would be construed by the Radical secessionists as a hint that the coalition of last autumn existed but in name, and that they would lose nothing by a new general election. It should also be remembered that, besides the steadfast adherents of CHAMBERLAIN and HARTINGTON, the 73 Unionist-Liberals include a middle section whose members care not greatly for either of these leaders, and who, since Mr. Goschen's defeat at Liverpool, are inclined to look on both of them as blind guides, likely to land the seceders in a

shelter in the GLADSTONE intrenchments. Booming the Circulation of Wharton.

ditch. At the first break in the Unionist

ranks-and the break, as we have said, may

come on the PARNELL amendment-these

middle men will hasten to regain a place of

That indefatigable book agent, the junior Senator from New York, turned up on Saturday with a resolution providing for the printing, at public expense, of 4,000 additional copies of Wharton's Digest of International Law. Of this new edition of the book which Mr. Evarrs is so industriously pushing, one thousand copies are for the Department of State, one thousand for the Senate, and two housand for the House.

This is a curious business-very curious! Let us briefly recall the facts. Mr. EVARTS'S friend WHARTON is employed in the Department of State. As a private enterprise he compiled, about a year ago, a digest of international decisions. On the completion of this work in April last Mr. EVARTS promptly introduced in the Senate a joint resolution agreeing in advance to purchase 4,200 copies of Mr. Wharton's book. The cost of production had not been determined and the retail price had not been fixed. The resolution amounted, in fact, to a subscription in blank on the part of the United States to 4,200 copies of a book not yet published, and the book agent soliciting advance orders for Mr. WHARTON'S Digest was none other than the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS. United States Senator from New York. Listen to his puff of the book:

"I will say in regard to the work that I think its title "I will say in regard to the work that I think its title will commend itself to every one as a book that, if competently prepared and edited and printed, every one would desire to have possession of and have the means of distributing for the use of the public service. The title is, 'A Digest of International Law of the United States, taken from the Opinions of Presidents, and Secretaries of State, and of Attorneys General; and from the Decisions of Federal Courts, and of Joint International Commissions of which the United States was a Party. Edited by Francis Wharrox." * * The work itself is commended by every one. The work itself is commended by every one, and I perhaps do not add much to the general knowledge concerning Mr. Whanton, the editor, from the personal acquaintance I have long had with this pentleman, and an acquaintance with his public works as an editor, as a jurisconsult, and as a publicist; and I im-agine that all who have given attention to this subject will be eager to be put in possession of this work as promptly as possible. I hope the joint resolution will pass."

Mr. EVARTS's first solicitation was not successful. This extraordinary proposal to buy with Government money forty-two hundred copies of a privately printed book, and to bestow, thirteen or fourteen copies on every Senator and half a dozen copies on every although the mass of the community disap- | Representative in Congress, was a little too audacious. There is, moreover, a law of the purposes, so long as the Knights of Labor | United States, overlooked by Mr. Evants in his eagerness to promote the study of international law, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 42. When any book is ordered to and received by any Member or Delegate by a resolution of ther or both Houses of Congress, the price paid for the ame shall be deducted from the compensation of such Member or Delegate; except books ordered to be printed by the Congressional Printer during the Congress for which the Member or Delegate was elected."

The discovery of this inconvenient law did not dampen the enthusiasm of Mr. Evants. but it deluged with cold water the willingness of his fellow Senators to assist him in boosting the literary fortunes of his friend WHARTON. Senators who were perfectly willing to acquire thirteen, or any number of sets of Wharton's Digest at the expense of the Treasury, did not care so much to possess the compilation if it had to be paid for out of their own pockets. Several Senators good-naturedly suggested that the difficulty night by avoided by considering the book as a public document and having it printed by the Public Printer. That did not suit Mr. EVARTS. The book was not a document, he explained; it was the monumental literary achievement of a distinguished author, who had completed it in his capacity of private citizen. Mr. Wharton was willing that the United States should subscribe to 4,200 copies, through the Evarrs agency, but he did not desire to lose control of the copyright or the privilege of selling copies in the general market at a price fixed by himself. So with suppressed mirth at the discomfiture of Brother EVARTS in his first appearance as a book agent, the Senate laid the joint resolution upon the table.

A month later the Wharton job appeared in a new form. Mr. Evarrs's former experience had modified his ideas somewhat. The second resolution provided for the printing of the Wharton Digest at the Public Printing Office, to the extent of the usual number of copies, 1,900, and an additional 4,000 coples, making 5,900 sets in all. The book is in two volumes. The resolution further provided that for his services in editing the book, and supervising its publication, Mr. WHARTON should receive a compensation not exceeding the sum of one dollar for every

volume in the whole edition. Here was a nice little gratuity arranged by the astute Mr. Evarts for the benefit of his friend, already a salaried officer of the Government. One dollar a volume on the 5,900 sets would amount to \$11,800. Several of the Senators, Mr. Allison and Mr. Van Wyck among others, indulged in very plain talk about the character of the job, but Mr. EVARTS neither blushed nor blanched. With the uncompromising rigidity of check that distinguishes the born book agent, he took advantage of the opportunity to give the Wharton Digest another first-class lift:

"It embraces many subjects not accessible. It ha been spoken of as a mere compilation. It is an arranged and accommodated expression and presentation of the whole area, not only in diplomatic matters, but in the conventions that from time to time have occupied the interests of this country since the Revolution. It is a book which every Senator and every Congressman

The resolution passed the Senate, having been so amended as to put the limit of Mr. WHARTON'S compensation at \$10,000. The House concurred, and the resolution became

law at the last session of Congress. Now Mr. Evants, insatiate and tireless,

comes forward again in the capacity of book agent. He wants to boom the circulation of Mr. Wharton's masterplece by printing at the public expense 4,000 additional copies of the wonderful Digest for the use of Congress and the State Department. This will provide every Senator with twenty-six sets of WHAR-TON, and every Representative with twelve or thirteen sets. Even supposing that the Digest proves so valuable that no Congressman can do without It, a single copy ought to satisfy

the hungriest statesman. An inspired book agent was lost to the community when Brother Evants devoted himself to high jurisprudence and statesmanship. If Mr. EVARTS received a cash commission on every copy of Wharton ordered through him, he could not be more active and alert in promoting the interests of that dreary compilation.

A Dry Road for Ships.

The Eads project for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepee has been revived in Congress. It is supported in the Senate by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who looks askance at the waterway in process of construction by the French at Panama. He predicts that this will be controlled by European powers, by means of fortifled islands near its mouth, and therefore wants the United States to pledge seven millions and a half to insure the building of a dry road for the transportation of ships from one side of the continent to the other.

Nothing of the kind ought to be done. If we had a respectable navy-not neces sarily large, but first-rate what there was of it-and if our seaports were not so vulnerable to an enemy, we could well afford to run the risk of our forcible exclusion from the Panama Canal by any foreign power.

Furthermore, if we are going to put our money into any enterprise of the kind, either railway or canal, every foot of the territory through which it runs should be the property of the United States.

To promote such an undertaking on foreign soil will be certain to lead the Government into trouble which may some time prove very serious.

Mr. Randall.

The customary announcement has again come around that Mr. RANDALL is to be "disciplined" for being too powerful a Chairman o the Committee on Appropriations and for preventing the tariff smashers from smash-

ing the Democratic party, too. "The patience of the Democratic members is worn out" again, and again Mr. CARLISLE is to be solemnly entreated to promise not to put Mr. RANDALL at the head of the Appropriations Committee of the next Congress. It is an interesting fact that often as Mr. RANDALL may be anathematized and ex-

communicated by the hot heads in 1887, they will all be mighty glad to have him in the party in 1888. When a Presidential election is past, they begin to gird at him once more; but they are grateful for his assist ance and need it woefully in the campaign. The trouble with Mr. RANDALL is that in

the end he usually turns out to be right, and that seems to be the unpardonable sin in the view of the gentlemen who are for disciplining him.

It is nothing new that a man should be hated for being right; but it does seem curious that Mr. RANDALL should be opposed for having made Democratic success in 1884 and for making it possible in 1888. But probably he never bothers his head about the matter. He is not working for thanks, but to serve the party, and he serves it well.

We imagine that in removing Consul PORCH Secretary BAYARD fully appreciated the value of the power to turn a man out of office and no questions asked.

A hard case is put before the Governor of Louisiana by the sentence of Dr. T. G. FORD to fifteen years' imprisonment for killing J. C. KIRKPATRICK, his wife's seducer. FORD pleaded guilty in order to avoid the public examination of his wife's career, which would have been a necessary feature of a trial. The whole comunity is in favor of F he should be pardoned, murderers hereafter might make the same plea, although wholly

unjustified by the facts. It will be interesting to see how the Governor of Louisiana will treat the popular wish

When the mail carriers on the elevated railroad have succeeded in crippling a citizen or two by pitching mail bags at them from moving trains at the stations, the courts will have an opportunity to decide whether the railroad company or the United States is responsible for the damages, but there is much question that the damages awarded will be thumping. The mail bags are carried on the front platform of the first car. As this car glides by a station convenient to a branch Post Office the carrier pitches off one, two, three, or

four of the heavy leather fron-studded bags. To save trouble to the man who is coming to get the bags, he tries to land them as nearly as possible opposite the gate to the station stairs. It need not be mentioned that this is precisely one of the most populous parts of the platform. If the mail carrier is of a prudent disposition, he endeavors so to pitch the bags off that they will bring up against one of the row of iron posts that support the roof of the station, and if he hits th pillar and there is nobody between the pillar and the bags, the passengers who are standing around escape with the shock to their nerves. But the bags do not always hit the pillar, and the crowd must jump for it. The weight of the bags and the momentum imparted to them by the moving train make it anything but a trifle when they are shied at your shins. A passenger was knocked down by one of them on the Ninth street down station on Third avenue last evening, and nothing but a standing high jump saved another passenger.

BLAINE bases his hope of nomination on a In that respect Brother BLAINE and Brother CLEVELAND are pretty much alike.

Mr. Cleveland Likes Women who Can Speak

From the Philade phia Press The President greeted his foreign visitors with a matter of fact cordiality, no ways interrupted by the difference in vermeular, but it was with unmitigate scilafaction that he gave his arm for the promenade to dinner to Mms. Romero, who, by birth, was Miss Allen of Philadelphia, and is not only a pretty woman, but a cherming and feady talker. At a previous diplomatic dinner she was his left hand neighbor, he finving to escort a lady who spoke only three words of English, and at that time he made no secret of his relief in turning to her for consolation. These two headed the procession to the state dining room, Mrs. Cleveland following all the other ladies, escorted by the Minister of Hayri, Mr. Pres-ten, the senior of the corps. He also speaks English with entire facility, being of mixed. English and French parentage, so that the occasion had in it no stiffness fo

The Hawley Boom of 1887.

From the Utica Express. If the Republicans are really looking for a camidate for 1888, why would not Senator Joseph R Hawley of Connecticut answer the purpose! If the Republicans really want to elect the next President they must select some such man on whom all factions can harmonize and the mention of whose name does not suggest a dozen reasons why he should be defeated.

Clerks to be Dismissed.

ASHINGTON, Feb. 8,-Twenty-one clerks the War bepartment have been reported to the Secretary of War as incompetent, incilleiont, or irregular it he performance of their duties and will probably distalated. The Secretary has directed the discharge of a clerk in the Adjutant-Generale office who refused i perform axira duty after hours, when so requested. UNCLE RUFUS OFF FOR EUROPE.

He will See About Stopping the War Be-Fog filled even the main saloon of the Guion steamer Arizona yesterday afternoon. but Uncle Rufus Hatch's face beamed through it like a summer sun on a misty morning. He was on his way to attend a ranchmen's meeting in London, and he wore his sombrere carelessly hung on the back of his head, and told th steward to bring a bottle of wine in a pleasant and breezy way which smacked of the boundless prairies, for he wanted to drink the loving

and breezy way which smacked of the boundless prairies, for he wanted to drinkithe loving
cup with a few friends who had come to see him
off. The steward declined to do it.
"We cannot do it in the salcon, sir." he said:
"very sorry, sir, but we cannot do it, sir, not
afore we're started."
Uncle Rufus would have had the boys go and
get in his hammock with him and have the wine
there, but there were most too many of them.
"The ranchmen's Convention is only an incident to my trip." he said, looking reflectively
up at the plants which hung under the skylight. "I was thinking yesterday about this
war business between Germany and France,
and I thought I'd just run over and see what I
could do about stopping it. There's money in
it, too, for people on this side of the water,
but I am a bear on wars. I'm a peace man, a
real Quaker on fighting. If I found myself
tangled up in a war I'd hire three pretty spry
bounty jumpers and keep 'em going. I'd like
to talk with Bismarck and let him in on some
points I have about war. I shall have something to say about the fisheries dispute, too.
Now, I'm fond of mackerel without having a
fight about it, I'm in for that way. I shall look
into this matter pretty closely when I get over
there. And then if any of my friends have anything they want looking after when I'm in London, all they've got do is to telegraph me, I
expect to put in a good deal of time working
for my friends while I'm gone. I generally do:
I'like to.
This is the dirst time I've been over on the

for my friends while I'm gone. I generally do; I like to.

"This is the first time I've been over on the Guion line. I generally go on the White Star of late years. But I heard old Brooks was on the Arizona, and old Brooks and I are old shipmates; sailed many a voyage together when he was in the Inman service. That's years ago. He's a little grizglier than he used to be, Brooks. But he's tough still, like old Jooy Bagstock; tough, sir, but not a bit sly. There's nothing underhanded about Brooks; always open and above board. I've had him to my house to dinner.

house to dinner.

"I expect to have a pretty good time on the trip, though I shall be pretty busy with my friends' business and the wars and the ranchmen and things. I've got a whole stateroom to myself, with my pick out of four beds that are in in it, and I've borrowed enough money from my creditors to keep me going until about the middle of April, I guess. Then I'll come back and join in the procession once more."

THE TWO POLICIES.

The President Warned that he Should Choose the Democratic Policy Instead of his Own. From the Speech in the Sendte by Senator Morgan.

I am neither indicting nor excusing the resident. He is not on trial. The Democratic party is t is put on trial by the accessation of the Senator from Kansas, that we have not got intelligent men enough in our numbers to fill up the offices. That is the proposition. This party, the Democratic party, comrising six million and more of voters, has been drawn ogether in the face of social and local ostracism in many parts of the United States, and in the face of the act that the Republican party has had the administration and dispensation of the patronage of this Govern-ment for nearly twenty-five years with all the power of this patronage behind it, reaching to the army and this patronage behind it, reaching to the army and navy, reaching to every ramification of office in the United States, with all the power of that immense prestige which the Republican party of the Northern States won by reason of their assumed attitude in conducting the war against the rebellion, we find that, man after man, troops of men have dropped out from behind their banners and allied themselves with the Democratic party. They have not come into association with us because of the temptations of office, for we had no office to offer them. They have not come because we had money to lay before them to bribe them into our service. They have come because they them into our service. They have come because they have witnessed the rapacity, the infidelity to the Consti-tution, the wrong and injustice of the Republican party toward the people of the United States, which have so goved and impressed them that they were compelled t moved and impressed them that they were compelled in decent self-respect to leave the banner of that party and come into a party that had some respect for the Constitution and some respect for justice and for law.

That is the reason the Democratic party numbered so largely on the occasion of this last election, and that is the reason why I am able to say that there are more men

who have been drawn beneath the Democratic ban who have been drawn beneath the Democratic banner into the present party organization of intelligence and principle than were ever found in one party in the United States before. That is the party we belong to, and I think that out of that number, whether the President concurs with me or not, it is quite possible to get efficers enough to fill the quota in the city of Washington. I concur with the venerable Senator from Delaware, that that man mistakes his opportunities and puts too much at perll who deliberately leaves the administration of affairs, for which he is re-sponsible, in the hands of his enomies. I say that it is he duty of the Administration to put the Coof Pensions and the Commissioners of other bureaus and the heads of other departments in such position that they will feel that they are safe in their surroundings. That is the legitimate duty of government, and with-out which there can be no proper vigor in government, and without which there can be no proper inspection of the conduct of inferior officers and servants—chiefs of the divisions in the departments and bureaus of this

Government. I insist upon it that it should be done, and I hope that the Administration and the heads of departnts will take warning from this debate this morning and will not any longer allow themselves to be put in a osition of jeopardy and 'distrust, and perhaps by and through the conduct and agency of their sub rdinates, who are treacherous to them and to the party that they protend now to be regardful of.

NEWS FROM THE SKY.

Venus is about to make her bow to the public ence nore in the rôle of evening star, which she has played o often before cosmopolitan audiences that even the most crabbed of critics would be dumfounded to detect the slightest imperfection in her performance. At present she exhibits herself only to experts, but in a few weeks the curtain will rise for the general public, and Liberty's torch will have a rival in the western sky.

Dr. Gould has recently discovered a new winking sun mbling in the rapidity of its changes the famgol, which the Arabs regarded as a sort of demon in the sky. The theory most in vogue to account for the varia-tions of the light of these unsteady stars is that an enorous planet, or rather an extinct sun, is whirling at clos quarters around them, and partially eclipsing them who it comes between them and us. The number of asteroids, or liliputian worlds, known

to belong to the solar system has been increased to 204, by the latest find of Dr. Peters of Hamilton College.

To night Mars and Venus meet, or, as the astronome say, are in conjunction. As the planet of war must be ntent upon watching over the fortunes of Bismarck and Boulanger just now, Venus may escape an exhibition of her bellicose brother's bad temper on this occasion. She nes not always get off so easily, however, and readers of Tax Sun will remember her greeting to Old Sol at her transit in 1882, as faithfully rendered by our poetical eporter:

"Come to my arms, my own, my long lost sun,
"I've come to spend the day with you, Don't look a
my back hair.
"That horrid Mars has rumpled it."

Sons-in-law in New York and St. Louis. From the Globe-Democrat.

Son-in-law in New York and St. Louis.

Prem the Globe Democrat.

Son-in-law society flourishes here like the green bay tree. I could name whole families who have crawled into the charmed circles of society behind a little bit of son in-law, but I refer to the sons in law who get into society by marriage, and are no sooner in the swim than they undertake to run society to suit them selves. You do not find anything like this East or West or anywhere but in this immediate vicinity. Sons-in law do not go to the front in New York. No son in law coming from the obscure depths of a big city apopulation can go forward there and dictate to anybody in must remain medsall and was not selves. You so from the continuous selves in the selves and france. He appreciates his position and respects it. Here, however, the son-in-law is high cockalorum. He assumes a dictatorphip of his wife's family and friends that casts Bonaparte's doings into the shade. He is they are stream and the master of ceremonies at every society parade and the master of ceremonies at every society parade and the master of ceremonies at every society parade and the master of ceremonies at every society parade and the master of ceremonies at every society parade and the master of ceremonies at every society parade and the master of ceremonies at every society parade and the master of the house. The has been the misfortune of some pour society girls to the more than a solid, and they are contained in them. I pity the girl that marries an underbred man who, by some lucky stroke, is piaced in possession of a large sum of maney; but there are numerous girls of this kind in 81 Louis. If there weren't, there wouldn't he so much son in-law society and everybody knows there is more than an abundance of it here. Several entertainments which I have attended this senson have been run by some lucky stroke is piaced in possession of a large sum of maney. But there are numerous girls of this kind in 81 Louis. If there weren't, there wouldn't he so much son in-law societ

Cost of Tombstone Designs. From an Advertisement in the Buston Herald

Weeping angel, age 10; the finish.
Weeping angel, with wings
Weeping angel, with wings
Meeping angel, with wings
Adult angel, with or without wings
Adult angel, with or without wings idet angel, with urn freek gods, desuigods, and muses (mourning

A Monument at Fort Greene. Washinoton, Feb. 8.—The Committee on Military Affairs to-day made a favorable report on Rep-resentative Felix Campbell's bill for the erection of a monument to the memory of the victims of prison ships as Fort Greene, Seculya.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate Discusses Fishing and the House Passes the Chinese Indemnity Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Among the bills passed by the Senate to-day was one to prohibit any officer, agent, or servant of the Gov-ernment from hiring or contracting out the

labor of prisoners.

When the hour of two arrived the presiding officer laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Eads Tehuantepec bill. At the suggestion of Mr. Harris, Mr. Vest (who has charge of the bill) consented to let it go over until Thursday, to-morrow's session to be occupied principally in the delivery of

On motion of Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) the Senate bill for securing statistics of the extent and value of the vessel fisheries of the United States was taken up and passed.
On motion of Mr. Palmer (Rep., Mich.) the

House bill relating to the importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning senson was taken up.

Arguments were made against the bill by

Messrs, Saulsbury, McPherson, and Miller. The latter characterized it as an ingenious New England device to prevent mackerel fishing anywhere except off the coasts of Massachuetts and Maine, and to give to New England a monopoly of the mackerel fisheries. Mr. Palmer said that the bill was brought for-

ward at the instance of the men engaged in the mackerel fishery, and who represented 400 vessels and 5,000 seamon, whose business had become unprofitable on account of early pursessine fishing. These men had testified before the committee that without some such legislation the mackerel fishing of the northeast would be destroyed entirely; and, instead of having cheap fish food, the people would have dear fish food.

During the discussion Mr. Edmunds presented a report from the Commissioner of Fisheries as to complaints from owners of vessels of ill treatment on the Canadian coast, showing sixty-seven cases in addition to those reported to the State Department. The report was ordered printed.

Mr. Hale said that the opposition to the bill came from the fishmongers of New York.

On motion of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) an amendment was adopted postponing the period when the bill is to take effect from March 1, 1887, to March 1, 1888.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. vessels and 5,000 seamon, whose business had

IN THE HOUSE.

On motion of Felix Campbell of New York a bill was passed by the House increasing to \$1.500,000 the appropriation for the erection of the public building at Brooklyn.

Mr. Caldwell of Tennessee, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Senate bill to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits in New York harbor. Committee of the Whole.

In the morning hour Mr. Hammond of Georgia, on behalf of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, called up the bill relating to the compensation of United States Attorneys, Marshals, and Commissioners. It abolishes the fee system and substitutes the salary system of compensation. Fending action the morning hour expired.

Under the special order, the floor was accorded to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. McMillin of Tennessee in the chair on the Senate bill to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese empire for losses sustained by the violence of a mob at leok Bprings, Wyoming Territory, on Sept. 2, 1885.

The respective merits of the Senate bill (which makes a direct appropriation of \$147,748) were discussed, and the House bill was reported to the House and passed.

Mr. Cox of North Carolina then called up and

so amended, the bill was reported to the House and passed.

Mr. Cox of North Carolina then called up and the House passed the Senate bill prohibiting the importation of opium into the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the delivery of culogies upon the late Representatives Beach, Dowdney, and Arnot of New York.

MAYOR WHITNEY TO THE PUBLIC. He Defends Brooklyn Officials Against Ac-

Brooklyn politicians, and especially the Republican politicians, are much interested over the proposed appointment of a legislative committee to investigate alleged irregu-larities on the part of some Democratic office-holders. Mayor Whitney issued a proclama-tion yesterday in which he says:

tion yosterday in which he says:

I think it proper in view of what I have seen in the newspapers during the past few days about certain reflections made on the government of Brooklyn by a recent dramd Jury, and a movement on foot to have a legislative committee appointed to investigate them, to say that there has been no accusation lodged with me against any official subject to my control which has not received prompt attention. I certainly shall not invite the stay that the properties a subject to make the subject to the properties of the stay of the subject to the properties of the subject to the

and that an agreement agreement got the use of certain telegraph poles was not in the public interest.

The framehises in question were granted by my predecessor in 1884. The Park Commission censure ceased to exist shortly after my accession to power, the Subway Commissioners were appointed by my predecessor, and such Commissioners are not subject to my authority in any degree; and the agreement about the poles was, like the electric light franchises disposed of by my predecessor, and, in so far as it is still operative, is under the regulative authority of the subway Commissioners. If there is any person who has an abuse of power to complain of, any wrong to point out, any deed of corruption to expose, he can, by submitting his evidence to me, have it immediately dealt with. My duty to the city is, however, not less clear in what it requires of me when evils are laid bare than in the obligations it imposes on me to protest against any endeavor to put public officials under a cloud because of irresponsible rumor.

TAINTED AIR IN THE TOWRS.

The Court Rooms, as well as the Cells, Con-taminated by Sewer Gas.

In accordance with a request of the Police lustices, Sanitary Inspectors Golden and Eastwick ex-mined recently the court rooms and cells in the Tomba and yesterday they made their report. The report de clares the police court to-be not properly ventils that what air it has is contaminated by odors from closets and untrapped pipes. This last evil is comm the Court of Special Sessions and the cierks' rooms. The ceils, too, suffer from the free entrance of sewer gas owing to their old-fashioned fixtures, and also from stoves, which vitiate the air, being used for heating. The report recommends that a big tower skylight is

The report recommends that a big tower skylight be opened in the roof of the police court room, and that while good air is thus let in means shall be taken everywhere to keep bad air out. The prison part of the Tombs was inspected about a year ago by Messes, Golden and Eastwick, and similar recommendations resulted, which were referred to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, but were only partly acted on. This time the health officers abounded the attention of the Department of Public Works to the matter.

Charges Against Matthews.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The action of the Sen-. Matthews to be Register of Deeds for the District of clumbia, has the effect of making public certain papers which were filed with the Committee on the District of Columbia in relation to the case. A letter from J. O. loore of Washingtouville, Orange county, New York, is

Moore of washingtonvine, orange county, see York, is as follows:

"In the Matthews case, some time ago, I sent correspondence showing the crocked transactions of that gentleman, in which he of heat not paid it to him, while I clear was produced my check with his endorsement for the money. He is a secundrel, and is only using his black skin as stock and trade in politics. I can give you details of the transaction if you wish, though I forward the originals as above stated."

William II. Johnson of 27 Maiden lane, Albany, N. Y. wrote a series of letters against the confirmation, saying that charges, "showing the bad character of Matthews can be readly sintained. He on two different occasions attempted to bribe me to join with him in corrupting colored voters."

Reclassification of Postmusters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- A substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Peters to regulate the classifica tion and compensation of l'ostmasters and their allow ances was to-day reported by the l'ost Office Committee of the House. The bill proposes a reclassification into three divisions, as follows:

three divisions, as follows:
First class offices—where the gross receipts, excluding money order business, exceeds \$28,000; second class of fices—where the receipts exceed \$2,000; and third class of fices—where the receipts exceed \$1,000; and third class of the first and second class are to be subject to confirmation by the Senate, while those of the first of the confirmation by the Senate, while those of the first class are to serve under the appointment of the Fostmaster steady of the Postmaster at Nov Tork is fixed \$4,000. The saint of the Fostmaster at Washington at \$4,000. The saint of the first class Fostmasters range from \$2,000 and the third class Fostmasters are to receive a commission upon their receipts.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8 .- As the Cincinnati, Ham

iton and Indianapolis train was crossing from Indiana into Ohio, yesterday, a bullet fired by some unknown person came crashing through the window of a passenger car, passing closely in front of the head of A. I. Stitchel, of the front of Valiente A Mitchell. New York, and burying itself in the woodwork of the other side of this car. No cline to the criminal has been found.

Want to Buy Canada. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Nineteen citizens of New Lexington, Ohio, have petitioned Congress to in-struct the President to open negotiations with Great British for the cession of the Dominieu of Canada and other British possessions to the United States.

QUICK TRAVELLING TO FLORIDA. \$250,000 to be Spent in Making the Trip

Pleasant and Rapid. The number of travellers who flee from the Northern winters to Florida's balmy air has increased so rapidly of late that there is a constantly increasing domand for better travelling facilities. The railroads which converge in Florida are taxed to their utmost at this time of the year to furnish accommodations for the increasing tide of tourists. As Florida has become popular as a winter resort the railroad routes have been chosen more and more in preference to the water routes. There have been attempts from time to time by the railroad managers to increase their facilities for transportation. For over two years there has been a fast mail train leaving New York at 124 midnight and arriving in Jacksonville on the second day at noon, including a wait of consists of one room about twenty feet squarethree hours in Washington for the fast news- and is in the centre of about fifteen acros of

three hours in Washington for the fast newspaper train, in all a trip of \$48 miles in twenty-five hours from Washington. This train goes over the Atlantic Coast line, which passes through Richmond and Charleston.

An improvement which will take effect tonight is the sending of a Florida through Pullman ear from Jersey City on the 9 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pullman car will be sent out on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. It is, however, a temporary expedient. There is to be a new equipment for a limited express on the Atlantic Coast line, to be composed of new and powerful motive power and a train of Pullman sleeping cars, to be furnished in a manner to surpass any other limited express train in the country. A meeting of executive officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Atlantic Coast line was held recently, at which arrangements for the new express train were made. These were General Manager Harry Walters of the Atlantic Coast line from likelmond to Charleston, General Manager C. E. Puch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and General Manager Col. H. S. Hains of the "Plant" system from Charleston to Havana. New locomotives were ordered and a contract made with the Pullman Company.

The new limited express will leave New York

Company.

The new limited express will leave New York at 9 A, M., Philadelphia will be reached about 11 A, M., Baltimore at 1 P, M., and Washington at 2 P, M., arriving in Jacksonville, Fla., at 4 P, M. on the next afternoon, in time to get dinner at 6 P, M. at 8t, Augustine.

By this arrangement parties can be made up of sixteen or more in New England towns for a special car so that a trip can be made from Boston to Florida without diange of cars. It is said that an expenditure of over \$250,000 will be required to set rolling the limited express.

HIT MR. VAN PRAAG IN THE FACE. Mr. John C. Senger Stelkes Out in a New

Mr. John C. Seager of Lawrence Giles & Co. and Mr. David J. Van Prang of Phelps Brothers & Co. are shipping men of note down town and are members of the Maritime and Produce Exchanges. Mr. Senger is familiarly known as Jack Senger, and is spoken of as an athlete from a long distance back. He is tall, broad shouldered, and powerful, Mr. Van Praag has always been considered big enough to take care of himself. Vesterday afternoon the two men met in the Maritime Exchange, and, before the score or more of members on the floor could blink, Mr. Seager thumped Mr. Van Praag in the face. Immediately both were involved in a wild effort to punch each other, but they were separated by the members.

Mr. Seager says that Mr. Van Praag openly questioned his veraeity in a business transaction, and that was why he hit Van Praag. The Board of Managers will probably suspend Mr. Seager. athlete from a long distance back. He is tall

Masterion Freed from Proscention.

The J. M. Masterton bank suits and indictments were all disposed of yesterday in White Plains. The Masterton bank of Mount Vernon, a private institution, failed on Nov. 7, 1885. The failure was brought about through the speculation of Mr. Musterton in min-ing and other stocks, by which he became indebted to his brokers, Harriott & Noyes, in the sum of \$80,000. As the firm couldn't settle on demand the brokers obtained judgment before Justice Dykman, and the bank closed judgment before Justice Dykman, and the bank closed owing depositors and others more than \$103,000. Mr. Masterton and Philip Lucas, his partner, were indicted to the partner of the partn

Then District Attorney Sesson it. Baker went before Judge Mills, holding Court of Sessions, and entered a noise prosequi in the case of the indictments. He state that the indictments in his opinion would not state it law. The firm was not subject to the banking laws, and therefore, could not be punished. Their offence was breach of trust, which only a civil suit could cover The Court took this view of the case and ordered the in dictments to be dismissed. This ends the criminal proceedings against Masterton and Lucas. The depositor have received only thirty per cent. of their deposits, but they are nursing a promise of twenty per cent. more as soon as some property can be sold.

A Dangerous Pennsylvania Criminal. Dunois, Pa., Feb. 8.-A few days ago Pat

near this village. While he was in jail at Clearfield awaiting trial for the assault he was visited by a brother of the man he had assaulted. The visitor was soon afterward found dead in the jail, having been stabbed through the heart. It was believed that Goodwin had mardered him, but the crime could not be proved against him. Goodwin sot drunk last week at Point Lookaut, a small village in Centre county. During his spree he went to the house of a young woman named Frank Harwood and assaulted her, hammering her with a billy until he crushed her skull, broke her nose and check bone, and inflicted other injuries. He then dragged her out of the house and threw her into the road. He was captured the next day and lodged in jail at Bellefonte. The woman cannot recover. near this village. While he was in jail at Clearfield

Wrecked by a Broken Wheel.

WORCESTER, Feb. 8,-The New York and Bos ton express freight from New York was wrecked at 516 o'clock this morning at Millville, Mass., on the New York and New England Railroad. The accident is sup pork and New England Railroad. The accident is sup-posed to have been caused by a broken wheel going over the switch, causing the outside rail to spread, and nine-teen box cars out of twenty-one were derailed. No one was injured. The track was saidy torn up, and many rails were broken. The passenger trains were not much delayed, as the up track was quickly cleared. The dam-age will amount to several thousands of dollars.

Mormons Going to Washington.

SALT LARE CITY, Feb. 8 .- A strong Mormon obby left here yesterday for Washington to work against the Edmunds Tucker bill. Among its members against the Edmunds Tucker bill. Among its members are B. A. Smith, President of the Council, W. W. Riler, Speaker of the House in the hast Legislature, Mayor Armstrong, and other officials. The talk here is that they go as monogamous Mormons prepared to give appolygamy, provided the Mormons be not pressed, and that I tah be admitted as a State after which they would do as they pleased. The Gentiles are discouraged at the delay, and begin to dread another failure of Congress to assert itself against Mormon treason.

Trouble Among Chicago Musicians.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8,-Andrew Byrne, leader of porary injunction in the Superior Court to-day agains the Chicago Musical Association, restraining the dire

Too Tight a Fit for Ilim.

WATERBURY, Feb. 8.-Waterbury has a tologe gan chute 1,200 feet long. On last Saturday night Wil-lard Perkins, President of the Fat Men's Association, was to have made his first descent. He walked up the clute stairs and placed his to beggan on the starting ma cline, but just as the starter was about to send him on his way it was discovered that the clune was ten inches at least too narrow to allow of his set descent on any tologyan. Mr. Perkins walked down the child stairs again, and be doesn't know yet how it rates to side down on a tologyan.

The Outrages in Mexico.

NOGALES, Arizona, Feb. 8.—The depredations recently committed in Mexico are charged to the sever Apaches who escaped from Capt. Lawton, and are nov known to be with Mexican desperadoes. In a recent encounter between the Mexican authorities and ten on-laws, one who was captured and subsequently shot confessed that the band of which he was a member committed like outrages. The escaped Indians are re-ported to be quiet in the Sierra Madres.

Strange Hiding Place for a Lost Check. DUNCANNON, Pa., Feb. 8.—A few days ago John Cavanagh of Erie loat a check drawn to his order for \$45. On Saturday W. H. Miller, a brakeman on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, discovered a piece of paper sirking in under a board on top of a freight car in his train at Wilmington. 301 infect from Krie. It was the Cavanagh check. How it came to be on top of the freight car having been jost in Krie, is a mystery. The check was returned to its owner.

The Foot a Lever of the First Order. NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 8.-Prof. F, C, Van dyck of Butgers College, in an address before the Philips of Butgers College, in an address before the Philips of the Philips

There is no other such compendium of news, or mirro of contemporary history as The Weekly Sex. It a year

Pleurisy pains, asthmatic, and all throat affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—4ds.

Four Men Shot Dend in a Quarrel Between Two Neighbors. DE KALB, Tex., Feb. 8.—De Kalb was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday when a with the information that a deadly battle had been fought about four miles northwest of here, Four male members of a family named White were pitted against Col. John E. Rosser, his son Willie, aged 15 years, and a hired man named Mullens. The affray resulted in the killing of three of the Whites and Col. Rosser, and the wounding of the boy. A few minutes sufficed to impanel a jury, who, in company with the officers and Justice Proctor, left for the scene of bloodshed. A ride of an hour over a rough

A BATTLE IN A LOG CABIN.

On the ground in front of the entrance was the body of J. C. White, with a builet hole through his breast and another through his side. In the centre of the room lay Walter White, dead, and shot twice through the neck and breast. Upon a bed, in a half-sitting posture, was Lawson White, dead, with a gun cocked and clutched in his hand. A bullet through his head told how he met his death. In one corner of the room was Rosser's son, 15 years old, shot through the side, with a Winchester beside him. A half mile further on the home of Rosser was reached. In the centre of a room was the body of Hosser, surrounded by his weeping wife and children. He had received a death wound through the neck at the hands of old man White, but being a man of great vitality, after having, as he supposed, killed all the Whites, he mounted his horse and rode home, dying as he entered his sown door.

A year ago the Whites bought a piece of land of the Rossers, and, falling to pay for it, Rosser brought suit to recover possession of the property. A writ of dispossossion had been issued last week against White, but had been recalled for some reason, and was not served. This angered Rosser, and yesterday, with his son and his hired man, all armed, he went to the Whites' house to forcibly eject them. The elder White invited the Rosser party into the house, Rosser and his party entered and made known the object of their visit. A few words were passed and the firing began. Old man White staggered from the house and fell dead in the yard, the elder Rosser comptying his revolver at him. Young Rosser says the elder White shot him and his father and he shot old man White once, and then turned the Winchesters on the White boys to keep them from shooting his father. About filteen shots were freed. The hired man Mullens has not yet been fround, and it is not known what part he took in the tragedy. the body of J. C. White, with a bullet hole through his breast and another through his side. In

PEPPERED WITH BIRD SHOT. Trouble in a Convict Camp that Blank Car-

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 8 .- A meeting took place yesterday at the convict camp, four miles from the city. For several weeks these men have been restive, complaining of hard work and a seanty food supply. All day on Sunday the men huddled close together, and refused to talk to the guards. When dark came and the men were ordered to retire for the night, forty men refused to do so. Several officers entered the stockade and tried to reason with the men, when they were met with a fusillade of stones,

when they were met with a fusillade of stones. The officers retired, closed the gates quickly, and put on a double watch for the night. The forty rebels sat up all night, making night hideous with their curses.

Yesterday morning, when the force was ordered out to work, sixty answered, but the forty still refused. The guards, who only numbered ten, fired over the heads of the men, but cries of deflance were the only reply, the men saying they were not afraid of blank cartridges. Then the guard discharged several volleys directly into the mutinous group, peppering them profusely with bird shot. This brought them to their senses, but secured for them a place in the hospital instead of on the road. They still declare that they will not work. The guard was greatly enlarged last night.

SUNBEAMS.

-Abraham Gould, the brother of Jay Gould, is said to be supply agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at St. Louis, and is described as a pleasant and

-Ezra A. Brooks, who dropped dead in Worcester on Monday, was the tallest man in the town. His height was 6 feet 634 inches. He once travelled in a -The contract for making the equestrian

statue of Grant for Lincoln Park, Chicago, has been awarded to L. T. Rebisso of Cincinnati. The statue will cost \$25,000 and the foundation \$30,000. -John Vint, an Indiana farmer, wanted to marry a young woman, so he gave his wife a deed for his @y) acre farm and in return received her consent to procure a divorce and marry again. The second wife

was a pretty girl only 17, whom Vint had mot at his aughter's house. The couple have gone West.
--Samuel Murfitt, who died the other day in England was six feet one inch tall, weighed 560 pound measured 100 inches around the waist, and 20 inch around the calf of the leg. No hearse could be found big enough to carry his body, and it took twenty men to ges the coffin through the window to an open wagon.

-Miss Augusta Klumpke of California, who is a student of medicine at the l'aris Medical School, has just been appointed house surgeon in the hospitals of that city. This is the first instance of a woman receiving this honor, and it has not been won without great and bitter opposition. The post is very much sought after. -The Rev. Thomas Goodman of Charleston. Ill., who attracted some attention a few weeks ago by courting and marrying the widow Hall on the same

day on which he first saw her, and who before that was noted as the man who preached the funeral sermon of Abraham Lincoln's father, has just died at the age of 78. -An organ grinder visited Riverside Calthe other day, and a crowd collected to hear the mus When he passed his hat around he received two nickels. a piece of a cracker, a pool check, three trouser buttons, a piece of a broken pint bottle, a poker check, and a scrap of a city ordinance relating to the obstruction of streets in Riverside.

-Two smart citizens of Evesboro, N. J. thought they would play a practical joke on a colored man named Mitchell, so the other night they covered themselves with sheets, hid behind a fence, and rushed out at their victim, who, instead of running, seized one of the lokers and beat him so severely that he has been -Germany having made a very complete

underground telegraph cable system throughout her country. France is now doing the same thing. All the great military centres are connected by cable at a cost of about eight million dollars. The cables are all three or four feet below the surface, and there is no danger of -Nine-year-old Charley Andrews was riding with his mother from Columbus to Cincinnati. She awoke early in the morning and he was gone. An on-

gine was sent back to recover his dead body, and the boy was found in a fence corner, without a scratch or hruise on him. He said that he wanted his mother. He had in his sleep stepped from a train running forts -William G. Lee of Upper Alton, Mo., was at dinner the other day with his wife and a grandchild when there came a terrific clap of thunder, following a lightning dash, and the old man fell dead. A big elm near the house was shattered, and thirty-nine panes of glass broken in the house, but as there were no that the bolt entered the room, it is thought that he was

-A Buffalo photographer says that he reads the newspapers carefully for accounts of fires, ex-plosions, wrecks, and the like, and whenever any such Some time later he prints a proof and mails it to the per-sons financially interested. An order for one or more

when the property of the right the part of the right the part of the right t clubs, and the ace of diamonds. These represent two cuclire hands, clubs being trumps. The problem is, "Which hand wins "The question seems an interesting one, though which hand leads is not indicated.

—Mrs. Langtry has been telling of some of the freakshi Joaquin Miller, when the Poet of the Sierras was at the height of his notoriety in London. He wrote a poem in her honor and called it "The Jily." A few days after its publication Miller approached Mrs. Langtry at a large reception, and, after paying his respects bowed hymest hackward out of the room, and as he retreated himself backward out of the room, and as he retreated strewed rose leaves, which he had crammed in his tros-sers pockets, on the floor. At that time Miller, the says appeared in public in a red flannel shirt and top boots. —When Andrew D. White was a student in Germany he attended the lectures of Von Ranks, the historian In a recent article Mr. White says of Ranks;

instartan. In a recent article Mr. While says of Ranker
He had a habit of becoming so absorbed in his subject
as to sip down in his chair, holding his finger up toward
the ceiling, and then, with his eyes fastened on the tip
of it so mumbling through a kind of rhapsody, which
most of my dierman fellow students confessed they could
not understand. It was a comical sight—half a dozen
students crowding around his desk listening to the Professor as priests might listen to the stbyl on her tripod,
the other students being extiticed the confessed. the other students being scattered through the room to various stages of discouragement."